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## Kabul Times (March 17, 1962, vol. 1, no. 14)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday:  
Maximum: +1°C.  
Minimum: +2°C.  
Today's forecast:  
Cloudy.  
Sun sets today at 6-00 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-12 a.m.

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT  
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VOL. I, NO. 14

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1962

PRICE AFG. 1

## MOVE TO SPEED UP DISARM TALKS USA & USSR Favour Menon's Suggestion

GENEVA, Mar. 17, (Reuter).—America and the Soviet Union are to get together, probably today to try to speed up the 17-nation disarmament conference in Geneva by making its sessions more informal, in the hope of making real progress before leading delegates go home.

Both sides favoured this suggestion which came from Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian Defence Minister, who said formal speeches on rival plans were not getting anywhere.

### Swiss Plane Over Algiers

Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, said Mr. Menon's idea had great merit. (They should hold the talks in a smaller room, with fewer people, he thought.)

Lord Home (Britain) thought heads of delegations should hold informal meetings with no verbatim record of what was said.

#### Private Talk

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, stayed on at the Palais des Nations for a private talk after yesterday's 100-minute session and may meet again today.

The Soviet diplomat has personally made it clear to Lord Home and Mr. Rusk that his country would not agree on a nuclear test ban on any basis except national rather than international means of detection and identification. Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, who was Soviet Union's chief test ban negotiator, disclosed this at a Press conference yesterday.

Mr. Tsarapkin reiterated that "now the situation is such that to come to agreement on the basis of international control is impossible."

A reporter asked Mr. Tsarapkin as to whether the Soviet Union would wait until the People's Republic of China exploded her first nuclear weapon before admitting her to any "comprehensive test ban" agreement.

Mr. Tsarapkin paused and said as to what concerns China I am not responsible...I am not responsible for replying for China here...

Mr. Tsarapkin described the four Western modifications to the U.S. British test ban proposal as a "stiffening" of the West.

He said Thursday's meeting showed that once more the Western side did not wish to come to an agreement on this important subject.

### WEIGHTLIFTING COMPETITION

MOSCOW, Mar. 17, (Tass).—The international weightlifting tournament began at the Moscow Sports Palace yesterday in the presence of several thousand spectators.

Altogether about 70 athletes from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the United Arab Republic, Poland, Rumania, the United States, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are competing.

PARIS, Mar. 17, (DPA).—The supreme French military headquarters in Algeria, commenting last evening on an incident involving a Morocco bound Swiss aircraft, said the plane had been spotted 70 kilometres inside the air control zones of Algiers.

It had not informed the Algiers control headquarters that it intended flying over this territory.

The aircraft, the Army Headquarters statement said, had continued its flight after identification and said it was flying on to Malaga in Spain.

All French "reconnaissance operations" had taken place in a proper manner and within the control zone of Algiers.

The official French announcement did not mention the aircraft's nationality nor did it reveal details about the "reconnaissance operations."

According to the original reports from Rabat French fighter planes had tried to get the plane to land on Algerian soil. The Moroccan report said the place where the incident occurred was on the border of Spanish territorial waters.

## Pakhtunistanis To Continue Freedom Struggle

KABUL, Mar. 17.—Reports from Gurweek in Central Independent Pakhtunistan say that on February 27 a largely-attended national jirga of divines, representatives and members of the Ahmadzai Wazir tribe was held at Wana at which Moulvi Gul Wali Khan spoke on the determination of the Pakhtunistani nation to continue the struggle for freedom.

He declared that the people of

Pakhtunistan had fought British imperialism and they "will do so as long as the colonialistic Government of Pakistan does not concede their right to freedom."

Mr. Bahram Khan, another speaker, said that the aggressive Government of Pakistan had done everything in its power to occupy their homeland, but the people of Pakhtunistan were ready to make every possible sacrifice in order not to allow the Pakistani Government to achieve its aims, nor permitted to implement their colonial programme in Pakhtun-

Moulvi Abdur Rahman also spoke about the determination of the Pakhtunistanis to liberate the Pakhtunistan territories, now occupied by the Government of Pakistan, and to help "their oppressed brethren in these territories in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Pakistani rule." He declared that so long as one Pakhtunistani lived, the torch of freedom in Pakhtunistan will be kept burning.

Mr. Rahim Shah, Mr. Sherdil Gungikhail, Mr. Shair Jan, Mr. Ismail Khan Khojalkhail, Mr. Shah Alam, and Mr. Nadir Khan of Shagai also spoke.

### HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES BAGHLAN CITIZENS

PUL-I-KHUMRI, Mar. 17.—The citizens of Baghlan gave a welcome to His Majesty the King at the Satara Palace of Baghlan at noon yesterday. A Bakhtar reporter writes that the sincere feelings of the people were reciprocated by His Majesty.

At 4 p.m. His Majesty, the King received in audience the boy and girl students as well as teachers of Pul-i-Khumri and Baghlan schools. His Majesty pointed out the future obligations of the students in serving their country and hoped for their success in the school and the undertakings after graduation.

The students performed a national dance of Atan. His Majesty spent the night at Pul-i-Khumri.



The 17-nation Disarmament Conference in progress at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on Friday-U.P.I. Radiophoto.

## USSR Develops Invulnerable Global Rocket

### Khrushchev Announces New Satellite Launching

MOSCOW, Mar. 17, (Reuter).—Mr. Khrushchev announced yesterday that the Soviet Union had launched another space satellite and had developed a new "global rocket" which was "invulnerable to anti-rocket weapons."

He reiterated that the Soviet Union would start fresh nuclear tests if the USA resumed atmospheric testing.

In televised election speech in the Kremlin, he made a special appeal to American leaders to understand that their country and people would no longer be immune in case of war.

Radar would not be effective against the global rocket, the Soviet Premier said. The only real "advance warning" system was general and complete disarmament, and the Soviet Union would do all in her power to reach an agreement on this.

On the new satellite, he said it was launched at 3 p.m. and "is already flying." Observers said it appeared that the satellite was not manned.

(Bochum Observatory in the Ruhr reported receiving clear signals from it, "on the Gagarin and Titov frequency" from an altitude of about 175 miles. It was orbiting in 92 minutes.)

The satellite would yield valuable scientific information on the physics of the upper layers of the atmosphere and outer space and would help solve technical problems related to further space flights, Professor Yakov Terletsky, a noted Soviet physicist, declares.

In the interview to a Tass correspondent the scientist noted that

the data which would be obtained by means of the sputnik's instruments would help to determine the prime sources of cosmic rays and the mechanisms of their acceleration.

"The new global rocket can fly around the world in any direction and strike a blow at any set target," Mr. Khrushchev said. It therefore could circumvent the U.S. radar and anti-missile system directed against the North Pole, the shortest route on which Soviet rockets would travel.

This U.S. system now had lost its importance. "Rockets can fly to the United States territory from quite different direction than that on which these facilities are installed. With the global rocket the radar and warning system has become obsolete."

"Under present conditions the United States is just vulnerable as all other countries of the world," he said.

Speaking on the German Peace Treaty Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Government "does not adhere to some fatal deadline" for the conclusion of that treaty.

The Soviet Premier again called for an early conclusion of a nuclear test ban treaty.

Everyone understands that if the United States holds another series

(Contd. on page 4)



KABUL TIMES

# AFGHANISTAN AND WORLD PROBLEMS IN 16TH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 17, 1962

THE PLAN AND  
THE PEOPLE

That His Majesty the King is taking a personal interest in the welfare of the people is well known. Twice within the fortnight His Majesty has called upon the people to take advantage of the various opportunities provided for them and give greater co-operation in the fulfilment of the economic development plans.

The tremendous task of implementing the welfare measures can be performed only through toil and effort. Changes which are now taking place all over the country are the result of people's effort to co-operate sincerely with the Government. U. Thant, Acting U.N. Secretary-General, in a message to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which held its session in Tokyo recently, made a significant statement. He had said: "Each country in the (ECAFE) region has untapped resources, both human and material. Increasingly the countries must realize the great extent to which the seeds of further growth lies within themselves."

Afghanistan has been exploiting its resources for its progress. Being largely an agricultural community it is necessary for Afghans to make every effort to ensure that the methods of agriculture are the most rational and productive.

Recently the President of the Foodgrain Procurement Department outlined a plan for a network of silos and foodgrain storehouses constituting a major step in stabilizing food supply and prices in the country. And it is essential that modern methods of economic farming

(Cont'd. on page 3)

BY AMANULLAH HASRAT

Angola is a Portuguese colony where its people launched a vigorous freedom movement last year; in these two regions and report this movement took such proportions that the administering Power, namely Portugal, was forced to sit up and take notice. The subject came before the 16th session of the General Assembly where a complaint against Portugal's attitude towards Angola was lodged. After lengthy deliberations, a draft resolution was submitted to the Assembly by the Afro-Asian Group; this resolution was passed. It called upon the Government of Portugal to release Angolan nationalists detained from prison and to pave the way for the country's independence.

Afghanistan supported the Afro-Asian resolution on the ground of its compatibility with the principle of the right of people to self-determination. Afghanistan also demanded that freedom should be granted to Angola in accordance with the wishes of its people and a really representative government should be established in the country; it was also recommended that a United Nations Enquiry Commission should be allowed to investigate the situation in Angola.

**Ruanda-Urundi**  
This United Nations Trust Territory is being administered by Belgium, who should now turn the authority to its people. In the 16th session of the General Assembly, Afghanistan, together with other countries of the Afro-Asian Group, proposed that the report of the United Nations Commission entrusted with the task of studying the situation in

## CHRONOLOGY OF DISARM TALKS SINCE 1946

GENEVA. (Reuter).—Following are the highlights of disarmament developments and negotiations since 1946:

1946—June 14: United States offers Baruch Plan for international control of atomic energy.  
1948—May 17: U.N. Atomic Energy Commission announces its failure to draw up nuclear control treaty.  
1949—September 22: The Soviet Union explodes her first atomic weapon.  
1952—February 26: Churchill announces Britain has atomic bomb.  
November 1: The U.S.A. tests world's first hydrogen bomb.  
1953—August 12: The Soviet Union tests her first hydrogen bomb.  
1955—July 18: Geneva "summit" conference opens. President Eisenhower of the United States makes "open skies" proposal. The Soviet Union later rejects this plan for mutual aerial inspection of bases.

1958—March 21: The Soviet Union announces unilateral suspension of nuclear tests and calls on the U.S. and Britain to do the same.  
August 22: The U.S.A. and Britain agree to one year's suspension of nuclear tests to begin on October 31.  
October 3: The Soviet Union begins a series of nuclear tests. The purpose is to equal the number of American and British tests

since Soviet suspension began on March 31.  
October 31: Anglo-American-Soviet test ban conference opens in Geneva.  
1950—September 18: Mr. Khrushchev proposes general and complete disarmament within four years in a speech at the U.N. New York.  
1960—February 13: France explodes an atomic bomb and becomes the fourth nuclear power.  
March 15: Ten-nation East-West disarmament conference opens in Geneva and quickly deadlocks over timetable for disarmament on an extent of international controls.  
June 27: Eastern Bloc countries walk out of the conference.  
1961—March 21: Britain and the U.S.A. take steps to meet Soviet position on the operation and improvement of the control system.  
March 28: Britain and the U.S.A. reject the Soviet proposal for veto on implementation of the proposed test ban treaty.  
April 19: The Soviet Union rejects Anglo-American draft test ban treaty.  
June 19: Mr. McCloy and Mr. Zorin begin disarmament talks at the U.N. headquarters in New York.  
September 1: The Soviet Union agrees to nuclear testing.  
September 25: President Kennedy proposes three-stage programme for General and complete disarmament in an address

this territory should be adopted. During the 16th Session of the General Assembly, Afghanistan was deputed to study developments together with certain other countries of Asia and Africa placed back to the United Nations before the end of 1962. Afghanistan is of the opinion that this region should be given freedom before the end of the current year, but a permanent basis in accordance with the unification of Ruanda-Urundi should be left to the Member-States, whether large or small, the rest of the seats should be allotted in accordance with the population and quota of the Member-States. This resolution could not win the required two-third vote due to the opposition of the Great Powers, but they themselves, on the other hand, also could not get their draft resolution through the Committee d'Etat and took control of the country; therefore, elections in this area could not be described as "fair". He proposed that a competent Enquiry Commission should be sent by the United Nations to Ruanda to carry out an appraisal of the situation there. Allotment of U.N. Jobs on an equitable and Geographical Basis. This subject has been under the consideration of the General Assembly since 1946; the idea behind this proposal is that the U.N. Secretariat should have officials from all Member States and, thus, take on a really international character.

It was noted that after the establishment of the world organization the Western countries sent more officials to the United Nations than their quota allowed; this, it was pointed out, has created a sort of imbalance in the Secretariat because certain countries have more jobs and others have either a few or none at all. The outcome of all this controversy was that the Secretary-General was asked to keep the provisions of the resolution in view and then report back to the 17th Session of the Assembly about the steps taken by him to bring about an equitable distribution of jobs in the Secretariat.

**United Nations Loan Bonds**  
Because the United Nations, due to its military commitments in the Middle East and the Congo, faced serious financial difficulties threatening it with bankruptcy, therefore, the Member States decided, after lengthy discussions, to empower the Secretary-General to issue loan bonds to the value of two hundred million Dollars; these bonds or certificates could be purchased by the Member States, their governmental organizations, the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the first stage an international organization for the control and supervision of the nuclear weapons should be established. Soviet Union and the United States each should not maintain more than two and a half million combatants. In the second stage a commission should be appointed to fix the limit of armed forces in other countries. A ban should be imposed on the manufacture of all kinds of nuclear, hydrogen and biological weapons. Steps should be taken to ensure the peaceful use of outer space and to safeguard against surprise attacks and the testing of rockets for military purposes. In the third stage all the armed forces should be reduced to the level needed for law and order. In October 1961, President Kennedy of the United States pointed to the following six points in his speech delivered at the UN General Assembly. The signing of a treaty on nuclear test ban; a ban on the production of fissionable material used for military purposes; a ban on the transfer of nuclear weapons to the countries not possessing such weapons, safeguarding against a nuclear war in the outer space and a gradual abolition of the present stock-piles of nuclear weapons.

Radio  
OAS or the Secret Army Organization of the Algerian Europeans, which has in recent months not only taken up arms

to the U.N. General Assembly. November 28: at the resumed test ban conference in Geneva the Soviet Union proposes a draft treaty abandoning international control and calling for inspection by existing national control machinery only.  
December 13: U.S.-Soviet resolution calling for 18-nation disarmament conference adopted by the U.N.  
1962—January 16: Britain and the U.S.A. reject the Soviet draft treaty.  
January 29: The test ban conference adjourns indefinitely.  
February 7: President Kennedy says the U.S.A. will soon resume atmospheric tests. The West asks meeting to precede the opening of "Big Three" Foreign Ministers level of the March 14 disarmament conference.  
February 11: Mr. Khrushchev proposes that the disarmament conference open at summit level. Rejected by the West.  
March 2: President Kennedy announces his Government will resume atmospheric testing in nuclear war in the outer space and a gradual abolition of the Soviet Union agrees to a test ban treaty before then.  
March 5: The Soviet Union agrees to disarmament conference starting at Foreign Ministers level. France boycotts the conference.  
March 14: The disarmament conference opens.

Radio  
OAS or the Secret Army Organization of the Algerian Europeans, which has in recent months not only taken up arms

(Cont'd. on page 4)



EXTERNAL SERVICES  
SATURDAY

First English Programme:

3-30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time=11 GMT on 31 and 41 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave. News 3-30 to 3-37; Music 3-37 to 3-40; Commentary 3-40 to 3-43; Music 3-43-3-46; article on "Afghanistan's History" 3-46-3-50; Music 3-50-4-00.

Urdu Programme:

6:00 to 6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 and 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in Medium Wave. Second English Programme: 6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on the same frequencies as the Urdu Programme.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; articles on "Afghan culture" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10-00 to 10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30 p.m. to 11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-00 to 11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Music, commentary and articles in the Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programmes could be heard at the same intervals as on the second English Programme at 8-30 p.m.

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
SUNDAY

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul.  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.  
Mazar—Kabul.  
Dep. 13-00 Arr. 15-00.  
Beirut—Kabul.  
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.  
Delhi—Kabul.  
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar.  
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00.  
Kabul—Mazar.  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.  
Kabul—Beirut.  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-00.  
Kabul—Delhi.  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

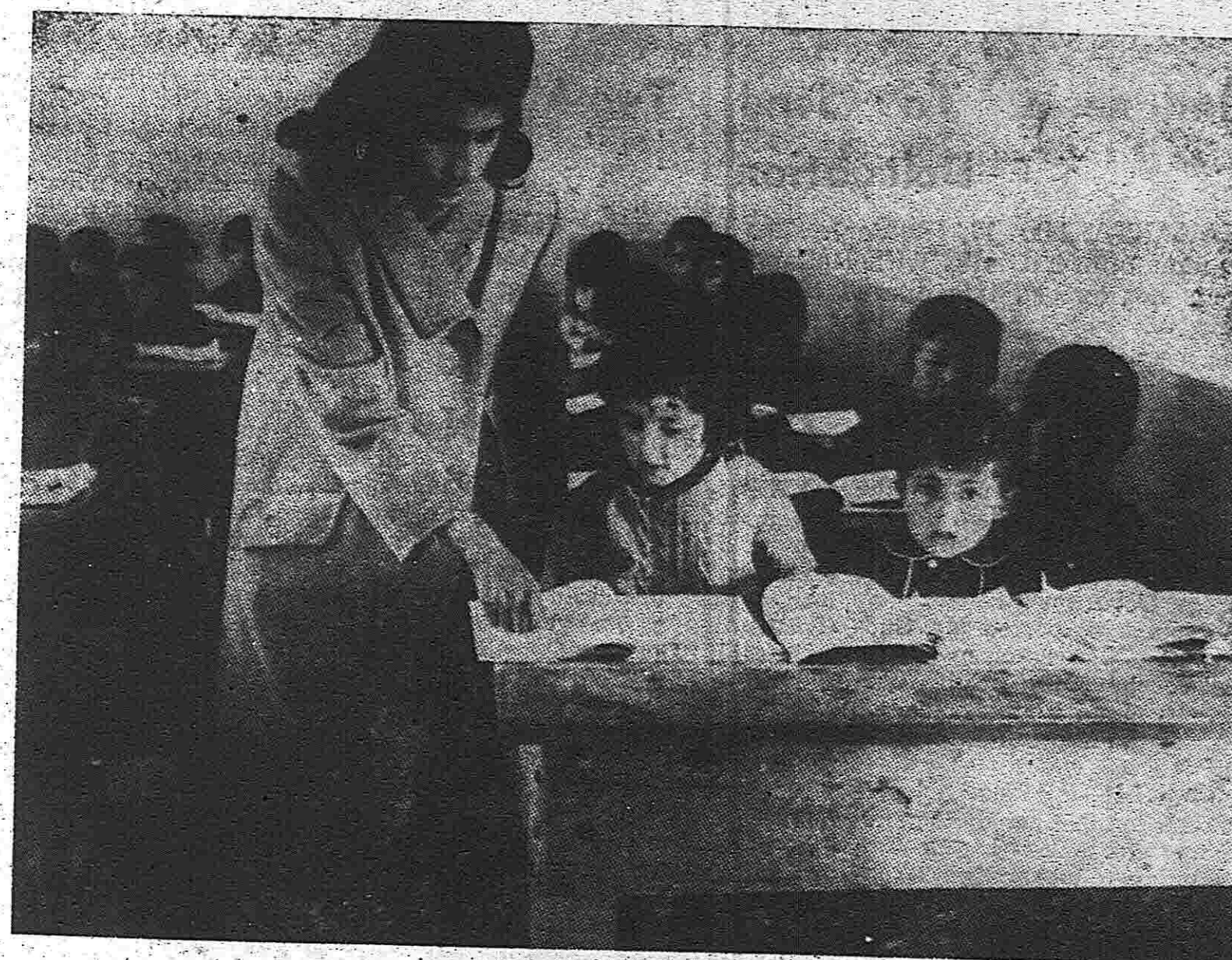


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Police ... 20607-21122.  
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SATURDAY

Hashami: Phone No. 20589  
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Shafa: Phone No. 20536  
Latif: Phone No. 22872  
Saray: Phone No. 20406  
Zinat: Phone No. 24544  
Pashtoonistan: Phone No. 20528



Children listening attentively to the teacher in a class at the Malalah High School for girls in Kabul. The new academic session opened last week.

## Increased Production Through Irrigation In Afghanistan

When one travels from Kabul, the Capital of Afghanistan, to Jalalabad, the biggest city in the Eastern Province, one descends from an elevation of 1,800 metres to about 500 metres above the sea level and the temperature rises 20 degrees Fahrenheit. This change comes about within three hours if one travels by car. When it is winter in Kabul it is spring in Jalalabad. That is why Jalalabad has been a wonderful winter resort as well as a prosperous agricultural area.

Agriculture in Jalalabad depends on irrigation from canals. The most important crops under cultivation are corn, rice, sugarcane and wheat. The Konar River and wheat. The Konar River which joins the Kabul River below Jalalabad supplies many irrigation canals. The canals on the west bank of the Konar River are making the Shewa-Shegee area very prosperous. One of these canals, the Abdul Khel Canal, which is about one-kilometre stretch from its intake, is too close to the river where the people have been fighting against the river encroachment and erosion. The people ventured to protect the river bank so as to safeguard the canal. Rocks, logs, tree branches and whatever material available were used. Due to the strong river erosion, the temporary protection work was washed out over and over again. The canal had to retreat and new land to be purchased for the canal. This has been a problem to the people as well as to the government.

The FAO Irrigation Team, led by Dr. Lee Chow, an Irrigation Engineer, was called upon to study the situation and suggest a remedy. Realizing that protection would be very expensive, Dr. Chow suggested abandoning the intake of the Abdul Khel Canal and using the intake of a higher canal, the Shewa-Kalatak, which has a better intake location and is further away from the river important point has been clearly demonstrated. That is, irrigation

work, more so than any other line of development, must be a joint effort of irrigation technique, together with an administrative and increasing support of the Government and the people new irrigation projects are expected to be implemented with greater efficiency.

The plan consists of enlarging and regrading the Shewa-Kalatak Canal, and building of necessary structures to strengthen the conveyance of water. The structures are mostly canal culverts at the flood drain crossing for the mountain flood to flowing over the gate was planned to release the water from the enlarged Shewa-Kalatak Canal to the Abdul Khel Canal. The total estimate was only a small fraction of the amount which would have been required if the old intake were selected for protection.

Construction did not start very easily.

First, the working tools presented a difficulty. The Government made them available. Then, the big boulders were too heavy to be moved and had to be blasted into smaller pieces. Some people were injured. A crane was available from the Public Works Department to help remove the boulders. The canal alignment had sometimes to be changed and side slopes steepened to save the trees. Together with the Surveyor of the FAO Teams, who helped on staking and checking, the regrading and enlarging of the canal, Government officers, and the local elders all helped. Some of them stayed on the job.

Three-months work brought the earthwork to finish. When seeing the enlarged canal drawing several times more water than before the farmers celebrated the occasion. Extending the enlarged canal so that some new area could be developed is under consideration. The FAO Team was again requested to advise on further survey and planning for a second stage of work.

Although this canal can only be expected to benefit 25,000 jiribs (5,000 hectares) of land, yet an important point has been clearly demonstrated. That is, irrigation

work, more so than any other line of development, must be a joint effort of irrigation technique, together with an administrative and increasing support of the Government and the people new irrigation projects are expected to be implemented with greater efficiency.

THE PLAN AND THE PEOPLE

(Cont'd. from Page 2)  
should be increasingly used to enable the country to progress rapidly towards its goal.

No solution can be found for the problems of underdevelopment which does not recognize the crucial role of industry and, of course, the Second Plan draft includes a number of projects for industrial development. Our country has been getting outside assistance in the form of technical know-how and disinterested financial aid from friendly countries.

"At the same time the need for closer economic co-operation among Asian countries for integrated endeavour in the fields of industry and trade is felt greatly.

But we have a problem with Pakistan, which, in violation of our legal, historical and agreement rights regarding transit facilities, has repeatedly made the economic relations between the two countries subject to political pressures. This is a hostile act against a peaceful country which is striving to raise the standard of living of its people and which wants to live in friendship with all nations.

Unknown Facts  
About

Afghan Dishes

By Mrs. Dorothy Short

In my previous article about beef tongue, I mentioned a spicy sausage made from beef that the Turkish baker makes.

The baker makes two kinds—lamb and beef—but the beef sausage is best. This can be skinned and eaten sliced as it is, no cooking necessary, or it can be sliced and placed in uncooked bread rolls—the smaller the rolls the better, and baked and served as hors d'oeuvres—but the way I like it is in spaghetti sauce.

When I make spaghetti I want lots of sauce so I skin a whole sausage and run it through the grinder. Peel and grind two medium onions also, and fry the onions first until soft and golden coloured. Add the meat and fry just long enough to draw out some of its fat. Add three cans of tomato paste and about four cans of water, some sliced mushrooms, if you have, and about a teaspoon of oregano.

Do not add garlic as there is plenty in the meat. If you have no oregano, the meat itself is spicy and somewhat smoky—tasting.

Long, slow cooking is best, or make it the day before and reheat when you want it. This sauce can also be poured in ice cube trays and frozen, then cut in blocks and packaged and stacked in the freezing compartment of your ice box for a ready prepared quickly when an emergency arises.

AFGHANISTAN IN 16TH U.N. GEN. ASSEMBLY

(Cont'd. from Page 2)  
international Atomic Energy Agency. The amount thus subscribed was to be paid back with a two percent interest over a period of 25 years from the normal budget of the world organization.

Afghanistan abstained from voting about this resolution because such an important subject could not be settled immediately without consultations with the governments involved.

It is, therefore, necessary for the subject to be studied and scrutinized by the Governments of the Member State within a short time.

Afghanistan's Membership in the Commission for International Law

During the 16th session of the General Assembly all members of the International Law Commission, whose term of membership had expired in 1961 were to be re-elected.

Elections for this purpose were accordingly held and 25 lawyers were elected as Members of this Commission. Afghanistan's candidate, Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi was one of those elected for five years; he obtained 84 votes. This Commission is one of the technical commissions of the United Nations and deals with all matters falling under the International Law.



## Gulbahar Textile SECRET TALKS ON WEST Factory Profits IRIAN DISPUTE

### Nearly 33 M. Afgs

KABUL, Mar. 17.—The General Assembly of the Afghan Textile Company held a meeting on Thursday at the saloon of the Afghan National Bank to discuss reports submitted by the Company's Board of Directors.

During 1960, it was revealed at the meeting, the company has made a net profit of nearly 33 million Afghanis.

The Board of Directors proposed that this profit should be distributed at later date, which was approved by the meeting. The meeting then elected Mr. Mohammad Omar, Acting President of the supreme council of the Afghan National Bank as Chairman of the meeting.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Mohammad Ullah Kazimi, Vice-President of the Afghanistan Bank, Dr. Mohammad Aman, Director-General of the budget department as representative of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Rahim Majid, President and a number of departmental heads of the Gulbahar and Jabul Saraj Textile Mills.

The Gulbahar Textile Mills have produced over 10 million metres of cloth during 1961. The Mills went into operation in August, 1960 and currently employs nearly 3,500 workers.

Mr. Abdul Rahim Majid, President of the Textile Factory said in an interview yesterday that the mills have produced large quantities of coloured cloth and also coloured thread. He said that 182 tons of thread for the use of Jabul Saraj Textile Mills were produced by the Gulbahar Factory.

Mr. Majid added that in order to increase the electric power supply in Gulbahar Textile Mills, the company is planning to instal steam generators with the capacity of 2,800 k.m. He also revealed that the company is planning to train a large number of technical personnel for the efficient operation of the mills.

### SOVIET GLOBAL ROCKET

(Contd. from Page 1)

of test explosions in the atmosphere, the Soviet Union will be compelled to reply to this by staging its own tests, "Mr. Khrushchev said.

"The Government of the United States, carrying through nuclear weapons tests, will not obtain military advantages.

"The Soviet Government proposed a sound foundation for a nuclear test ban agreement—to use for verification the national facilities for the detection of nuclear explosions," he added.

"Each explosion is in fact controlled not only by the USSR and the United States but also by other States, including neutral ones, many of which also have equipment for the detection of nuclear explosions.

"However, they want to impose on the Soviet Union the so-called international control system. By this they could engage in espionage, in gathering military intelligence under the pretence of control.

"This we shall never accept," Mr. Khrushchev stressed.

KABUL, Mar. 17.—The Ambassador of the People's Republic of China gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy yesterday in honour of Mr. Mohammad Shoaib Miskeenyar. His Majesty's new fessor Mohammad Hashim and Ambassador to Peking. Those present at the function included certain Cabinet Ministers, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Press Department and heads of certain diplomatic missions in Kabul.

## Indonesia To Send Two-Man Delegation

JAKARTA, Mar. 17, (Reuter).—The Indonesian delegation for secret informal talks with Holland on the West Irian dispute is not expected to exceed two, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The most likely candidates, the sources said, will be Mr. Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro, head of the Division European Affairs at the Foreign Office and presently Acting Secretary-General for the Ministry, and Mr. Adam Malik, Ambassador to Moscow, presently in Jakarta for consultations with the Government.

The sources expected Mr. Sudjarwo to be the senior member.

The Foreign Office itself continued to maintain silence on all aspects of the impending talks on the West Irian issue.

The Foreign Office similarly refused to comment on the reported movement of two Dutch warships and two submarines from the Caribbean to the Pacific coast of Amerim. It also refused to comment on the statement on the Australian stand on the West Irian dispute by the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Garfield Barwick.

## Affiliation With German Universities

### A PROGRESSIVE STEP SAYS ANWARI

KABUL, Mar. 17.—Dr. Mohammad Usman Anwari, Rector of Kabul University, returned to Kabul from Bonn on Thursday.

Dr. Anwari had left for the Federal Republic of Germany on February 24 as the head of a delegation to sign the affiliation agreement with the Faculties of Sciences and economic of the Universities of Bonn and Cologne respectively.

In an interview Dr. Anwari said that the affiliation agreement was concluded in an atmosphere of goodwill and cordiality.

He called this agreement a progressive and important step to raising the standard of education and the development of the Faculties of Science and Economics of Kabul University.

He added that in the light of close co-operation with German scholars, it was hoped that the two faculties would in their special fields achieve their objectives. He further added that apart from raising the standard of education great emphasis had been laid on research by both parties and with the help of the scholars of the two countries important services would be rendered. Dr. Anwari expressed his gratitude at the warm reception and hospitality he had received in both Bonn and Cologne.

## Artists Delegation To Leave For India

KABUL, Mar. 17.—A delegation of Afghan Artists lead by Mr. Beneva, President of the Radio, Kabul, is due to leave for India at the invitation of Indian Cultural Institutions. Members of the delegation are: Mr. Khial, Director of the Music Department of Radio, Kabul, Mr. Zaland, Mr. Sarahang, vocalists, Mr. Sarmast, Professor Mohammad Omar, Professor Mohammad Hashim and Mr. Salim Kandahari as Instrument players.

During its two week stay in India, the delegation will visit Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras and Bombay, where they will perform series of concerts.

## DISAPPOINTING CONSTITUTION

KABUL, Mar. 17.—Moulana Sayed Abdul Ala Moududi, President of the Jamaat Islami and a prominent Pakistani religious leader, has criticized the new Constitution of Pakistan.

He said: "The new Constitution is disappointing from the point of view of democracy, and unsatisfactory from the point of view of religion.

Moulana Moududi regreted the fact that the people of Pakistan had been deprived of the right to vote directly for their chosen candidate. He expressed the fear that in this manner a peaceful constitutional change would not only become difficult but impossible.

Moulana Moududi added: "The mention of guarantees of civil rights in the Constitution is only for name. Parliament will have no authority at all and the indirect election of representatives will be profoundly effective in depriving Parliament of authority."

## STUDENTS OPPOSE THE CONSTITUTION

KABUL, Mar. 17.—According to a broadcast by Radio, Delhi, students of Medicine and Engineering of the Dacca University, on Thursday organized demonstrations to protest against new Constitution of Pakistan.

The students demanded that the complete democratic rights should be revived in that country. The demonstrators are reported to have burnt copies of the new constitution of Pakistan and a resolution adopted by the demonstrators demands that the Government of Pakistan should ban the aggressive laws devised by the Government.

## PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

against the Algerian FLN, but have also resorted to a series of criminal acts against the French nation, during the past week in the suburbs of Paris and Algiers. What the terrorists of OAS did was to kill five persons and injure forty seven innocent persons in one day; the most outstanding act of bravery on the part of OAS in these incidents was the murder of two small and guiltless girls, whom they burned alive.

With every day that passes in the talks between the Algerian Provisional Government and the Government of France, a new drama is added to the unrest in Algeria and the tensions in Paris. Two weeks ago, when these talks neared a satisfactory conclusion, the world sighed with relief, but the anxiety, which had been allayed for the moment, resurged and now nobody knows when a cease-fire would be announced. It is, however, clear that the foundations have been laid for an acceptable cease-fire in Algeria. Therefore, the success or the failure of these talks depends upon both parties. The matter of deep concern in this regard is the increasing terrorism and atrocities of the OAS, which both Government and the world want stopped without delay. This is necessary because unless such activities are ended soon, France and Algeria both will suffer as a result of this organization's terrorism and bloodshed and security will become a memory of the past.

Discussions now continuing at Evian, and today is the 10th day after their commencement, are of particular importance for France, because an armed clash between the OAS and the French armed forces will necessarily lead to civil war within France with Frenchmen at each other's throat and the country plunged into the flames of a revolution.

Anyway, we believe that the Algerian nationalist forces and French troops should establish closer cooperation in order to deal with the menace posed by the OAS. They should join hands to destroy an organization whose valour is the outcome of its criminal actions and which injures feelings of ever decent person by its inhuman and condemnable acts.



**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film  
**SHAMA**; Starring: Nimi and ...



Sorayya.

**PARK CINEMA:**

At 4, 7 and 9 p.m. English colour film  
**A KID FOR TWO FATHOMS**; starring: Celia Johnson, Diana Dors.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**



At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film  
**CHAUDVIN KA CHAND**; Starring: Wahida Rahman, Grudutt, Rahman and Johny Walker.  
**ZAINAB THEATRE:**  
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film  
**HUNTER'S NIGHT**.



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